

FD-543

SORVINA, L. Ye.

USSR/Medicine - Dysentery

Card 1/1 Pub. 148 - 6/23

Author : Sorvina, L. Ye.

Title : Atypical strains of the organisms causing Sonne dysentery and their toxigenic characteristics

Periodical : Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 6, 22-28 Jun 54

Abstract : A detailed description is given of the isolation and testing of endotoxins and toxins obtained both from atypical strains of Sonne dysentery bacilli and from laboratory strains of the bacilli which had been subjected to the action of bacteriophage. The toxin obtained from one of the atypical strains was separated into neurotropic and enterotropic portions both of which were fatal to rabbits, but confined their pathologic activity to the corresponding organs of the experimental animals. No references are cited

Institution : The Epidemiological Division (Head - Yu. Ye. Birkovskiy) of the Ukrainian Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology in Kiev (Director - S. N. Terekhov)

Submitted : December 10, 1953

SORVINA, L.Ye.; KHORUZHENKO, P.F.

Organizing preventive measures to control dysentery under construction conditions at the Kakhov Hydroelectric Power Station. Zhur.  
(MLRA 7:9)  
mikrobiol.epid.i immun. no.8:87 Ag '54.

1. Iz Ukrainського instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii.  
(DYSENTERY--PREVENTION)

SORVINA, L.Ye.

GROMASHEVSKIY, L.V., professor, otvetstvennyy redaktor; DYACHENKO, S.S., professor, redaktor; YELSHINA, M.A., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk, redaktor; ZAYDENBERG, Ye.G., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk, redaktor; PADAIKA, B.Ya., professor, redaktor; SEREBRENNIKOVA, V.I., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk, redaktor; SORVINA, L.Ye., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk, redaktor; TEREKHOV, S.N., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk, redaktor; KHOMENKO, G.I., professor, redaktor; ZATULOVSKIY, B.G., redaktor; LOKHMATYY, Ye.G., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Dysentery; a collection of scientific papers] Dizeneteria;  
ob"edinennyi sbornik nauchnykh rabot. Kiev, Gos.med. izd-vo USSR,  
1956. 265 p. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Kiyevskiy institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii. 2. Deystvitel'-  
nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Gromashevskiy)  
(DYSENTERY)

*Sorvina, I. Ye.*

SORVINA, I. Ye.; SEREBRENNIKOVA, V. I.; YASHCHENKO, K. V.; KOLESNIKOVA, N. I.

Review of "Problems in the epidemiology, prevention, and clinical  
treatment of enteric infections." Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun.  
28 no.9:129-131 S '57. (MIRA 10:12)  
(INTESTINES--DISEASES)

17 (2, 6)

SOV/16-60-4-4/47

AUTHOR: Sorvina, L.Ye.

TITLE: Species- and Type- Specific Immunity in Dysentery<sup>6</sup>

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, 1960, Nr 4,  
pp 15 - 20 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: To clear up the problem of immunity in dysentery, the author investigated 157 cases of dysentery in children where bacteriological examination had shown *Shigella sonnei* to have been replaced by *Shigella flexneri*, or vice versa. It was found that in 79% of the cases, infection of the child with a heterologous species of *Shigella dysenteriae* induced marked clinical reactions in the body, sometimes even toxicosis. This indicates that in dysentery postinfectious immunity is species-specific. In the case of Flexner dysentery, postinfectious immunity is homologous and, to a certain extent, heterologous too, since in 33% of the cases infection of a person with a serotype of *Shigella flexneri* different to the serotype with which he had previously been infected (and which had produced some immunity) did not induce any clinical symptoms of Flexner dysentery. From this one may conclude that in dysentery postinfectious immunity is only relatively type-specific. Numerous cases of recurrent relapse into Sonne

Card 1/2

Species- and Type- Specific Immunity in Dysentery

SOV/16-60-4-4/47

dysentery indicate that in this form of dysentery postinfectious immunity is short-lived and is no safeguard against reinfection with the disease, even within the period of 4 - 6 months. There are 5 tables and 12 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Kiyevskiy institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii (Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology, Kiyev)

SUBMITTED: July 3, 1959

Card 2/2

SORYANU, Sh.

6970. SORYANU, Sh. Profilaktika detskikh infektsionnykh bolezney v shkolakh i detskikh uchrezhdeniyakh. Kishinev, "shkola sovetike", 1955  
[obl. 1954]. 68 s. s ill. 20sm. 2,000 ekz. 90 k. —Bibliogr: s. 66(18  
nazv.) —Na moloav. yaz. —[55-2508] 616.9-053.2-084+[016.3]

Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 6, 1955

SORYANU, V..

Government insurance in the Rumanian Peoples' Republic. Fin.  
SSSR 19 no.11:78-84 N '58. (MIRA 12:7)

1. General'nyy direktor Upravleniya gosudarstvennogo strakhovaniya.  
(Rumania--Insurance)



SOS, F.; STERK, E.

A new method for the detection of pinholes in protective coatings. In English.  
p. 247.

ACTA TECHNICA. (Magyar Tudományos Akademia) Budapest, Hungary, Vol. 25, no. 3/4,  
1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 11, November 1959,  
Uncl.

SOS, Feodora; KOVACS, Lajos; LORINC, Imre

The use of synthetic materials in telecommunication condensers; also  
remarks by L.Kovacs and I.Lorinc. Muszaki kozl MTA 26 no.1/4:297  
'60. (EEAI 9:10)

1. Tavkozlesi Kutato Intezet (for Sos)  
(Telecommunication)  
(Condensers (Electricity))

S/081/62/000/022/070/088  
B166/B144

AUTHOR: Sós, Feodóra

TITLE: Method of producing a polymer which softens as the temperature is raised

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 22, 1962, 519, abstract 22P293 (Hungarian patent, 148543, Oct. 31, 1961)

TEXT: Plastic monomers (styrene and its vinyl and acrylic derivatives) are polymerized in an aqueous emulsion or suspension and 100 - 600 % by weight of filler is added (Ti oxide, titanates of the alkali earth metals, for example, Ba, Sr, Cs, V, Fe and also Ag, Zn, Al, or powdered Fe oxide). Example. 100 g freshly distilled styrene is emulsified in 400 ml water; to this is added 400 g Ti oxide powder (passing sieve 110 ) and 1 g polyvinyl alcohol (Mowiol No. 30). This mixture is agitated in a flask with a reflux condenser and the temperature is raised to 80°C on a water bath. 0.5 g benzoyl peroxide is added to the reaction mixture, this is held at 80°C for 2 hrs after which the temperature is raised by means of an oil

Card 1/2

Method of producing a polymer which ...

S/081/62/000/022/070/088  
B166/B144

bath to  $140^{\circ}\text{C}$  where and so kept for 2 hrs. The product is filtered off, washed with  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$  and dried at  $60-65^{\circ}\text{C}$  and 14 atm. Articles pressed from this polymer at  $20\text{ kg/cm}^2$  and  $150^{\circ}\text{C}$  have a shiny surface and can be easily machined. The dielectric constant,  $\epsilon$ , of the polymer is 22 in the  $10^2-10^7$  cps range. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

SOS, Frantisek

Establishment of the continuous five-year plan in enterprises.  
Pod org 17 no.6:260-262 Je '63.

1. Tesla Hloubetin.

KISS, Lorant, okleveles gepeszmernok; CSERNAVOLGYI, Laszlo; HAJDU, Istvan;  
BENKOVICS, Jozsef; TERNYAK, Beno; SOSKUTI, Andras; TOROK, Mihaly, dr.;  
SZASZ Frigyes; GATI, Geza; KOVACS, Lajos; DEHENES, Zoltan; MAGYAROKI,  
Laszlo; KOVACS, Gyula; AUERSWALD, Janos; SOS, Janos; DIOSZEGHY, Daniel,  
prof.

Manufacture and use of gas appliances. Energia es atom 17 no.1:  
30-35 Ja'64.

1. Lampagyar (for Kiss).
2. Vegyterv (for Csernavolgyi).
3. Orszagos Koolaj- es Gazipari Troszt (for Hajdu, Szasz, Auerswald).
4. Pecszi Gazszolgaltato Vallalat (for Benkovics).
5. Asvanyolajforgalmi Vallalat (for Ternyak, Soskuti).
6. Epitesugyi Miniszterium Iparterv Musze'ki Osztaly (for Torok).
7. Orszagos Villamosenergia Felugyelet (for Gati).
8. Epitesugyi Miniszterium (for Lajos Kovacs).
9. Gazkeszulekgyarto Vallalat (for Dehenes).
10. Epitestudomayi Intezet (for Gyula Kovacs).

L 15481-66

ACC NR: AT6007428

SOURCE CODE: HU/2505/65/026/OOX/0039/0039

AUTHOR: Frankl, R.; Csalay, L.; Somfai, Zauzsa; Zelles, T.; Sos, J.

ORG: Institute of Pathophysiology, Medical University of Budapest, Budapest  
(Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, Korelettani Intézet)

TITLE: Effect of regular muscular activity on factors involved in the pathogenesis of experimental cardiopathy [This paper was presented at the 29th Meeting of the Hungarian Physiological Society held in Szeged from 2 to 4 July 1964]

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta physiologica, v. 26, Supplement, 1965, 39

TOPIC TAGS: cardiovascular system, rat, protein, gamma globulin

ABSTRACT:

The effect of muscle activity on the factors involved in the pathogenicity of the cardiopathogenic diet S-65 has been studied. Rats kept on the cardiopathogenic diet and forced to swim daily had significantly lower blood cholesterol levels than the rats which were kept on the diet without exercise. Comparable values were obtained from the control animals and those which were forced to swim. It

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS																									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																										COMMON ELEMENTS																									
<p>Role of drinking water in the occurrence of allergic diseases. József Sós and Dezső Künstler. <i>Orvosi Hetilap</i> 82, 742-74 (1939). Allergic diseases (asthma, eczemas, scleroderma, etc.) were found most often in regions where the drinking water was low in dissolved salts. Administration of Ca and Mg, especially of the latter seems to be a quick remedy. S. S. de Finály</p>																																																			
<p>ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																																																			
<p>COMMON ELEMENTS</p>																																																			
<p>COMMON ELEMENTS</p>																																																			



11E

The role of vitamins in the life of cells. József Sós.  
Orvosi Hetilap 84, 377-80(1940).—A general address  
summarizing present theories. S. S. de Finály

AS = S.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
<p><b>PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX</b></p> <p><i>CT</i></p> <p>The relation of vitamin E to the hypophysis. József Sós and Ezer Mészáros. <i>Magyar Biol. Kutatókötet</i> 13, 512-17(1941).—Expts. with rats and dogs proved that the effect of vitamin E is in part independent of the hypophysis effect: (1) in normal animals large amts. of vitamin E showed no increase in production of gonadotropic hormone, (2) administration of vitamin E to hypophysectomized rats produced estrus (although imperfect). S. S. de Finály</p> <p><i>11E</i></p>																			
<p><b>ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</b></p>																			
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COMMON ELEMENTS

COMMON VALUABLE METALS

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

CA

12

**Economic and food value of poppy seeds.** [József Sós] (Hungarian State Inst. Pub. Health, Budapest, Hungary). *Kísérleti Kísérlet* 43, 97-101 (1942).—The mean chemical compo. of Hungarian poppy seeds is moisture 5.8, protein 19.8, amides 1.4, fat 44.0, carbohydrates 15.2% (3.3% pentosan), crude raw fiber 7.9, and mineral substances 6.9% (Ca 1600, P 760, K 630, Mg 320, Cl 250, Si 80, mg. % Na 45, S 43, and Fe 17 mg. %). About 10% of the Ca is sol. in water. Fresh minced poppy seeds in acid medium all the vitamins B, dissolved readily. The increased use of poppy seeds in the popular Hungarian diet is proposed and its biochemical significance emphasized.

István Finkai

ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
<p>ca</p> <p style="text-align: right;">J/F</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Content of vitamin B<sub>1</sub> in human milk. József Sós, Mária Áts, and József Galambos (Univ. Pécs, Hungary). <i>Orvosi Hetilap</i> 86, 105-7 (1942). Sixty-one samples of human milk originating from Zirc, Pécs, and Budapest contained 5.2-10.6 (average 11.0) <math>\gamma</math> % of vitamin B<sub>1</sub>. No connection exists between quality of diet, period of sample taking, sp. gr. of milk, and its content of vitamin B<sub>1</sub>. István Finály</p>																			
COMMON ELEMENTS										COMMON ELEMENTS									
MATERIALS INDEX										MATERIALS INDEX									
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION										ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION									
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
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11f

Ca

Lactoflavin content of human milk. József Sós, József Galambos, and Mária Áts. *Orvosi Hetilap* 87, 93-100 (1943).—Human milk 40-70 days postpartum contained 12, 30, and 88  $\gamma$  lactoflavin; those 70-100 days postpartum, 15, 56, and 111  $\gamma$ ; 100-140 days 18, 42, and 58  $\gamma$ ; 140-200 days 16, 20, and 110  $\gamma$ . No connection was found between sp. gr. and lactoflavin content. 1. Finally

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

62-1137 G6c ONY 151

PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX	
10A	Thiamine content of human milk. 1. See (State Hygienic Inst., Budapest, Hungary). 2. Viscina, Hovars, n. Formosowich. 1, 111-15 (1947) (in English); cf. C.A. 43, 3047d. Since earlier workers (C.A. 21, 2721, 2724; 26, 4085; 28, 3789; 32, 4201; 33, 6402) had reported values for the thiamine content of human milk ranging from 2 to 30 $\gamma$ %, the milk of 102 mothers was assayed for this vitamin. Of these, 38 ill-fed women gave an av. of 13.7 $\gamma$ %; 32 adequately fed women gave 10.9 $\gamma$ %; and 32 well-fed women 7.6 $\gamma$ %; the over-all av. was 11 $\gamma$ %. The lower value in the last group was attributed to larger vols. of milk secreted, since it was shown that vols. larger than 1600 ml./day tended to dil. the vitamin. No strict correlation between thiamine levels and the period between childbirth and time of sampling, or the time of day, or the d. of the milk could be established. Examine. of infants at 1-6 months of age showed that breast-feeding without any vitamin supplementation did not cover the thiamine requirements of the infant. Lactoflavin content of human milk. Ibid. 369-73 (in English).—Analyses of human milk were carried out by a modification of the photometric method of Hammer (C.A. 33, 3834) with preliminary adsorption on PbS and elution with pyridine and with $KMnO_4$ treatment. Values for 72 samples ranged from 3 to 130 $\gamma$ %, av. 60 $\gamma$ %. The nutritional status of the mothers had no effect; no correlation of riboflavin levels with d. of the milk or the period between childbirth and the time of sampling could be shown. Fluorometric methods of analysis could not be employed (cf. Griebel, C.A. 32, 8519) since some unidentified substance(s) in human milk inhibited the fluorescence of added riboflavin as much as 50%. Erich Hirschberg
ASB-51A	RETAILLORICAL LITERATURE

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
<p>CA</p> <p>Nutrition-biological values of dehydrated vegetables.  <i>János Sós and László Fehér. Konzervipar 2, No. 4, 13-14(1947).</i>—Swelling capacity and ascorbic acid of Hungarian dehydrated vegetables were detd. by treating 10 g. substance in 200 cc. water at 37° for 4 hrs. and then measuring the increase of vol. The following swelling capacities and ascorbin acid contents were found: white cabbage 63-80% and 7.8-62.5 mg. %, red cabbage 66 and 41, kale 49-67 and 21-77.5, cauliflower 39-42 and —, spinach 42-60 and 13-47.5, green peas 27-36 and 23.0-30.05, green beans 48-65 and 10.5-38.0, carrots 54-72 and —, parsley root 48-76 and —, julienne 49-62 and 32.5, pumpkin 65-80 and 20-35, onions 60-65 and 16-48, green paprika 40-67 and 60.5-182.5, potato 27-48 and 8-12, mushroom 40 and —, dill 34-30 and —.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">latván Finály</p>																			
<p>ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																			

CA

12

Determination of fat and protein content of milk on the basis of its changes in specific gravity. Margit Mohr and József Sós. *Magyar Kém. Lapja* 2, 371-3 (1947). Det. sp. gr. of the milk. Centrifuge 1-2 cc. for 15 min. at 3500 r.p.m. at room temp. Det. sp. gr. of the liquid pipetted from beneath the upper fat layer. Prep. a calibration curve by use of the difference of the sp. gr. as abscissas and the respective percentages of fat as ordinates. To det. protein in the liquid freed from fat add 5 parts of 20% sulfosalicylic acid soln. to each 2 parts of liquid. Filter or centrifuge and det. sp. gr. on the filtrate. Prep. a calibration curve by use of the difference between this sp. gr. and the original sp. gr. as abscissa and the percentages of protein obtained by Kjeldahl detn. as ordinates. The method of Lowry and Hastings was used to det. sp. gr. on 1 drop of liquid. H. A. Lepper



TEST AND PROPERTIES INDEX		PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX	
<p>ca</p> <p>Antianemic preparation of vegetable origin. <i>Ortosok Lajos Nipogélszigetgy 3, 67-8(1947). Alfalfa leaves were dried and eventually powd. and extd. by dil. Et alc. at temp. below 80°. The reddish brown soln. obtained was preserved by 0.3% tricesol. It contained 10-14% dry substance, with a mean N content of 2.6-3.7% and ash content of 7.6%. Expts. were made on 5 rabbits previously made anemic by the method of Gottlebe. Results proved that application of 1-3 2-cc. doses of the soln. caused increases of at least 1 million erythrocytes.</i></p> <p>István Finály</p>		116	
<p>ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>		<p>ASTM-BCHM</p>	

SOS, J. 1947

(Az Országos Kósegeszsegügyi Intezet Késlemernye)

"Examination of Samples of Human Milk."

Orvosok Lapja, 1947 3/3 (89-90)

Abst: Exc. Med. 11, Vol. 11, No. 4, p. 484

SOS, J. 1948

"Survey of Struma in Szegvar"

Orvosok Lapja, Budapest, 1948 4/10(114-115)  
Abst: Exc. Med. 111, Vol. 111, No. 1, p. 11

SOS, J. 1948

"Theoretical Problems of Estimating Basal Metabolism."

Orvosok Lapja, 1948, 4/21(673-676)

Abst: Exc. Med. 11, Vol. 11, No. 5, p. 617

SOS, J.

(4061)

Mozgasszervek es a taplalkozas Locomotory organs and nutrition Orvosok Lapja  
1948, 4/38 (1205-1208) Graphs 2

Correlations between the physiology of muscles, bones and connective tissue and the metabolism of Ca, P, Mg and vitamins D, A and C are discussed. Experiments showed that no change occurs in the bone of an adult animal during vitamin D deficiency but folliculin given meanwhile causes mobilization of calcium. The differences in action between parathormone and vitamin D are discussed. New ways and directions in this territory of nutrition lie open for investigation.

Budapest

See; Excerpta Medica, Vol II, No 3, Section II, August, 1949

[illegible]

"E

C.A.

Experimental production of alimentary visceral injuries. József Sós (Univ., Budapest). *Kísérleti Orvostudomány* 2, 308-14 (1950).—Rats and mice received the following diets: fat 10, cod liver oil 1, salt mixt. of Sós 4.0, starch 60-70, casein 0-15, gelatin 0-20, dehydrated yeast 3-15%. Diet was supplemented in certain groups by methionine. No detrimental effects were observed when at least 12% casein was given, or with a casein-free diet when 1% methionine was added to gelatin. When no other protein than gelatin was fed, body wt. instantly started to diminish; the no. of red blood corpuscles remained normal even after 100 days. With less gelatin the no. of red blood corpuscles and hemoglobin content of blood decreased parallel to the diminishing body wt. Young animals showed increased sensitivity to protein deficiency, and the disease often was followed quickly by cachexia. Peribronchitis, bronchiectasis, emphysema, infarction, and alterations in lungs, kidneys, and pancreas could be produced experimentally by protein-deficient diets. When animals were kept for 50-70 days on a diet free of amino acids contg. S, fibrocystic pancreatitis or fibrocystic degeneration was produced. The single stages of development of a pancreatic cyst were studied. Either deficient diets, low chronic doses of CCl<sub>4</sub> (0.07 g./kg.), inorg. poisons (0.4 g./kg. Zn), or bacterial toxins (dysentery) were suitable agents to produce exptl. injuries in liver, pancreas, and lungs. 34 references.

István Finály

CA

11c

Tocopherol and protein metabolism. J. Sza. P. V. Véghegyi, and T. Kemény (Hung. Petrus Pazmány Univ., Budapest). Z. Vitamin-, Hormon- u. Fermentforsch. 3, 501-5 (1950) (in English).--Rats were fed diets in which gelatin and dried bakers' yeast were the only sources of protein. The wt. loss and other lesions caused by this diet were temporarily prevented or lessened by the daily addn. of 5 mg. tocopherol. The addn. of methionine brought about normal growth and development. Preliminary expts. indicate that regular administration of high doses of tocopherol may cause hyperproteinemia. R. Hirschberg

1151



SOS, J., VEGHÉLYI, P., KEMÉNY, T., POZSONYI, J.

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

Experimental lesions of the pancreas; effect of defective diets and of poisoning. Orv. hetil. 91:27, 2 July 50. p. 833-9

1. First Pediatric Clinic and Pathophysiological Institute,  
Budapest Institute.

CLML 19, 5, Nov., 1950

SOS, J. 1951

(Pathophysiol. Inst. U. of Budapest.)

"Connections Between Experimental Injuries to the Pancreas and Liver."

Acta Physiol (Budapest), 1951 2/1 suppl. (23)

No abst. in Exc. Med.

VEGHELYI, P.; KEMENY, T.; POZSONYI, J.; SOS, J.

Experimental modifications of the pancreas. I. The effects of dietary deficiencies and poisoning. Acta med.hung. 2 no.1:155-170 1951.  
(CLML 20:7)

1. Of the First Pediatric Clinic (Director--Prof. P. Kis) and of the Institute of Pathophysiology (Director--Prof. J. Sos) of Budapest University.

S. S. J.  
KEMENY, T.; SOS, J.; VERGHELYI, P.

~~BRONCHIAL CHANGES~~  
Bronchial changes due to toxic agents and diet. Kiserletes orvostud.  
3 no.2:128-131 1951. (CLML 21:1)

1. Institute of Pathology and First Pediatric Clinic, Budapest Medical University.

SOS, J.

Theory and technic of metabolism tests. Orv. hetil., Budap.  
92 no. 46:1479-1482 18 Nov. 1951. (CML 21:3)

1. Doctor.

SOS, J.

Pathobiologic aspects in dietetics. Orv. hetil. 92 no.18:560-566 6 May 1951.  
(CIML 24:5)

1. Prof. Doctor. 2. Institute of Pathophysiology, Budapest Medical University.

Excerpta Medica Sec 10 Cancer Vol. 2/1 Jan 57

SOS, J.

8. Nutrition

62. SÓS J., TÓTH F. and KEMÉNY T. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Kóreltani Intézete. Aminósav hiányos étrend hatása kísérletes daganatok fejlődésére. *Effect of amino-acid-deficient diet on the growth of experimental tumours* Kísérl. Orvostud. 1952, 4/4 (284-298) Graphs 1 Illus. 2

The effect of an amino-acid-deficient diet (90% deficient in methionine and 50% in tryptophan) on the growth of transplantable Cuérin tumour was studied in 30 male albino rats. In the control group (22 rats) the diet was supplemented with casein. Amino-acid deficiency inhibited the growth of tumours; the average weight of the tumours did not exceed 1/10 that in the controls. At the same time the number of metastases increased, especially in the lungs, heart and liver. Metastases in the control rats were observed rarely and only in the lymph nodes. Sós — Budapest

SOS, J.; KEMENY, T.; SCHNELL, M.

Modifications of the genitals of male rats caused by partial methionine deficiency. Acta physiol. hung. 4 no.1-2:211-218 1953. (CML 25:1)

1. Of the Institute of Pathophysiology of Budapest University.



SOS, J.

⑥

Effect of medication and diet on experimentally produced neurogenic hypertension in rats. M. Händel, P. Körtel, J. Sós, K. Weisz, and I. Balkányi (*Acta physiol. Acad. Sci. hung.*, 1959, 4, 315—322).—The normal blood pressure of 110 mm. Hg rises to above 150 mm. Hg in rats stimulated daily for 40 consecutive days by whistle sound, induction shocks, and strong light for 10 min. each. The neurogenic hypertension persists for 2 to 4 weeks after the cessation of the stimulation. Simultaneous administration of Tetracor (penta-methylentetrazol) increases hypertension; it prolongs the rise. Tetracor alone causes no hypertension. Rats on methionine- and tryptophan-free diets do not develop hypertension by these treatments, but hypertension develops when they are given a complete diet. Hypertension does not develop or is small if Sevalal is given to rats during the 40 days period of stimulation.

A. B. L. BEZNÁK.

KEMENY, T.;TOTH, E.;RUDAS, I.;SOS, J.

Effect of methionine deficiency of the bone. Acta physiol. hung.  
(CML 25:1)  
4 Suppl:53-54 1953.

1. Of the Institute of Pathophysiology of Budapest University.

LUDANY, G.;SOS, J.;TOTH, E.;VAJDA, G.

Effect of amino acids on the bacterial phagocytosis of leukocytes.  
Orv. hetil. 94 no.8:204-207 22 Feb 1953. (CML 24:3)

1. Doctors. 2. Pathophysiology Institute (Director -- Prof. Dr. Jozsef  
Sos), Budapest Medical University.

TOTH, Erzsebet; LAPIS, K.; SOS, J.

Promotion of carcinogenic effect of azo dyes by periodic qualitative protein deficiency. Acta morph. hung. 4 no.4:493-505 1954.

1. Institut für Pathophysiologie (Vorstand Prof. J.Sos) der Medizinischen Universität, Budapest, und Institut für Pathologische Anatomie (Vorstand Prof. B.Kellner) der Medizinischen Universität, Debrecen

(BENZENE, deriv.

p-dimethylaminoazobenzene, carcinogenic eff., potentiation by methionine defic. in rats)

(METHIONINE, defic.

potentiation of carcinogenic eff. of p-demethylaminoazobenzene in rats)

(NEOPLASMS, exper.

carcinogenesis by p-dimethylaminoazobenzene, potentiation by methionine defic. in rats)

Sós, J.

Effect of dietary amino acid deficiency on experimental gastric ulcer and on certain responses to histamine and acetylcholine. L. Csáky, G. Horváth, and J. Sós (*Acta physiol. Acad. Sci. hung.*, 1954, 6, 291-303).—150 µg/100 g histamine given subcut. to two groups of rats, one on a complete, the other on a methionine- (also partially tryptophan-) deficient diet, causes gastric ulcer (histological diagnosis) in 10/12 of the normal, but only 1/12 in the deficient group. The effects are much less severe if the animals are not fasted every other day i.e. on the day of histamine injections. The difference between rats on normal and deficient diets remains unaltered. 700 µg/100 g histamine or 20 µg/100 g carbamylcholine cause a sharp rise in the HCl secretion of the stomach of rats on normal diet but none in rats on the deficient diet. Rectal and skin temperature as well as basal metabolic responses to histamine and carbamyl choline were substantially reduced in the deficient rats compared with the normal ones.

A. B. L. Buznák.

Sos, J.

Action of amino acid deficiency on experimental gastric ulcer and on histamine- and acetylcholine-reactions. L. Csálay, G. Horváth, and J. Sós (Med. Univ., Budapest). *Acta Physiol. Acad. Sci. Hungarica*, 293-303(1964)(in German).—Histamine did not induce gastric ulcer in rats on a diet which was deficient in the amino acids methionine and tryptophan. Although morphologically intact, the secretory cells of deficient rats did not respond to histamine or Doryl. The deficient diet induced a selective resistance to histamine responses in rectal and skin temps., O metabolism, and blood pressure, but Doryl responses persisted. S. Ellis

SOS, J.

Mechanism of the amino acid-conditioned lowering of histamine sensitivity. L. Csálay, G. Horváth, and J. Sós (Med. Univ., Budapest). *Acta Physiol. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 5, 305-11 (1954) (in German); cf. preceding abstr.—Rats on a methionine-deficient diet showed no changes in histamine content of blood, lung, or stomach. Injected histamine left the blood more rapidly in deficient than in normal rats. Adrenalectomy removed the dietary-induced histamine resistance. The protection against egg white edema and the eosinophile cells in the stomach of the deficient rat are signs of increased cortisone liberation.

S. Ellis

KEMENY, T.; SOS, J.; VEGHELYI, P.

Effect of intranuterine injuries on pancreas. Acta physiol. hung.  
Supp. no.6:58-59 1954.

1. Pathophysiologisches Institut und I. Padiatrische Klinik der  
Medizinischen Universität, Budapest.

(FETUS, dis.

pancreas dis. caused by carbon tetrachloride & methionine  
defic. in pregnant dogs)

(PREGNANCY, physiol.

methionine defic. & carbon tetrachloride causing pancreas  
dis. in dog fetus)

(METHIONINE, defic.

in pregn. causing pancreas dis. in dog fetus)

(PANCREAS, dis.

in fetus, caused by carbon tetrachloride & methionine  
defic. in pregnant dogs)



SOS, D.

✓ 3776. Differences in the food choice of rats in neurogenic and renal hypertension. E. Boros, M. Händel, G. Hermann, and J. Sós. *Acta physiol. Acad. Sci. hung.*, 1954, 6, 321—329 (II. Med. Clinic and Inst. of exper. Pathol., Med. Univ., Budapest, Hungary).—Rats with established hypertension either of neurogenic or of renal origin could choose between normal (14% protein), protein-rich (37% protein), protein-free, vitamin B-rich (B<sub>1</sub>, B<sub>2</sub>, B<sub>6</sub>, B<sub>12</sub>, vitamin N) added to the normal diet, and vitamin B-poor (normal diet without 3% yeast) diets. Rats in neurogenic hypertension eat significantly more of the B rich diet than do those in renal hypertension. There is no difference in their consumption of fat, carbohydrate, and protein. Renal hypertensive rats eat the same amount of fat, carbohydrate, and protein as normal ones, but their vitamin B-rich diet consumption is small. (German) A. B. L. BEZNÁK.

4  
Mex

PALOCZ, Istvan, dr., az orvostudományok kandidátusa. SOS, József, dr.,  
az orvostudományok doktora

Studies with the artificial kidney. Orv hetil 95 no.21:566-567  
My '54. (REAL 3:8)

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Urológiai klinikájának es  
Korleltani Intézetének közleménye.

(KIDNEYS, artificial  
\*indic.)

AID P - 2629

5110-4 I  
Subject : USSR/Medicine

Card 1/1 Pub. 37 - 6/22

Author : Shosh, I., Prof.

Title : ~~Comparative study of the lack of some amino acids in~~  
nutrition

Periodical : Gig. i san., 8, 22-24, Ag 1955

Abstract : Investigations are presented of chronic and acute illnesses and histological changes caused by a food deficiency of three amino acids (isoleucine, lysine and methionine). Tests performed on rats and dogs are described. Diagrams, table, 1 German ref., 1953.

Institution : Institute of Pathology and Physiology, Budapest  
Medical University

Submitted : D 28, 1954

LEHOCZKY, Tibor, dr.; SOS, Jozsef, dr.

Pathological changes of the spinal cord (spinal myelopathy)  
in white rats, induced by nutritional disturbances. Ideg.  
szemle 8 no.5:129-139 Oct 55.

1. Az Istvan-korhas Idegosztalyanak (foorvos: Lehoczky Tibor  
dr.) es az Eotvos Lorand Tudomanyegyetem Korelettani Intezetének  
(igazgato: Sos Jozsef dr. egyetemi tanar). kozlomenye.

(SPINAL CORD, dis.

exper. spongioid lesions caused by exper. vitamin B1  
& phosphorus defic. & extirpation of stomach mucous  
membrane in rats (Hun))

(VITAMIN B1 DEFICIENCY, exper.

causing spongioid lesions of spinal cord in rats. (Hun))

(PHOSPHORUS, defic.

exper., causing spongioid lesions of spinal cord in  
rats. (Hun))

(STOMACH, surg.

exper. extirpation of mucous membrane, causing spongioid  
lesions of spinal cord in rats. (Hun))

WEISZ, Pal; SOS, Jozsef; GATI, Tibor; HARMOS, Gyorgy; RIGO, Janos

Effect of quality-protein deficient diet on conditioned reflex activity of white rats. Ideg. szemle 8 no.5:139-144 Oct 55.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Korelettani Intézetétől  
(igazgató: Dr. Sos Jozsef egy. tanár, az orvostudományok doktora.

(REFLEX, CONDITIONED

eff. of lysine & methionine deficient diet on activity in rats. (Hun))

(LYSINE, defic.

exper., eff. on conditioned reflex activity in rats.

(METHIONINE, defic.

same. (Hun))

Shos # I

*mid* ✓ Disturbance in the functions of organs caused by deficiency of methionine and lysine in the food. I. Shosh (Inst. Pathophysiol. Med. Univ., Budapest). *Voprosy Pitaniya* 14, No. 6, 18-20 (1955). The following methionine-free ration was fed to 215 exptl. rats: gelatin 15, dried yeast 3, fat 10, cod liver oil 1, salts 4, starch 68, and tryptophan 1%. Another 75 rats were fed similar rations, but with  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{3}$ , or  $\frac{1}{4}$  as much methionine as was provided by the control rations (a stock ration and a synthetic ration contg. 18% casein and 3% dried yeast). The lysine-deficient ration (given to 38 rats) contained wheat gliadin 18, fat 10, cod liver oil 1, starch 67, salt mix. 4%, and some vitamins. The control animals gave good growth and no sign of pathol. disturbance. However, the exptl. rats did not thrive. Pathol. changes in the internal organs were observed. The low methionine intake caused portal, peribular fatty infiltration in the liver, in some instances also necrosis and cirrhosis; damaged cells, vacuolization, and then cystic fibrosis were found in the pancreas; in the lungs often the elastic layer of the bronchi was destroyed and the cases of bronchiectasis and emphysema were found. In the lysine deficiency, fat infiltration in the liver was also found; and in both deficiencies the kidney showed hyperemia, degeneration, and/or necrosis, and the muscular contraction was often lowered, although no histological changes were observed. E. Wierbicki

SOS, Jozsef, dr.; SZABO, Geza, dr.

Industrial hygiene in the five year plan. *Hepageszsegugy*  
36 no.8:201-204 Aug 55.

1. *Koslemany a Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Korelettani*  
*Intezetebol es - az Orsagos Koslegessegugyi Intezetbol.*  
(INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE,  
in Hungary, in 5-year plan.)

KEMENY, Tibor, dr.; SOS, Jozsef, dr.; VEGHELYI, Peter, dr.;  
SCHNELL, Maria, technikai segedletevel.

Effect of intra-uterine lesions on the pancreas. Orv. hetil.  
96 no.18:486-489 1 May 55.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Kóreltani Intézetéből  
(Igazgató: Sos, József dr. egyet. tanár) és I. Gyermekklinikajáról  
(Igazgató: Gegesi-Kiss, Pál dr. egyet. tanár) közleménye.

(PREGNANCY,

eff. of intrauterine inj. on pancreas in offspring in  
dogs.)

(PANCREAS, physiology,

eff. of intrauterine inj. in pregn. dogs on pancreas  
in offspring.)



SOS, Jozsef, dr.

~~Importance of antimetabolites in determination of metabolism in~~  
medical practice. Orv. hetil. 96 no.19:505-510 8 May 55

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Korelettani Intézetének  
közleménye.

(METABOLISM,  
antimetabolites in metab. tests)

SOS, J.

16/1751. Action of amino-acids on phagocytosis of leucocytes.  
G. Ludány, L. Perényi, J. Sós, and G. Vajda *Arch. Int. Pharmacodyn.*,  
1955, 104, 170-185 (Patho-Physiol. Inst., Medizinische Univ.,  
Budapest, Hungary).--Amongst the amino-acids examined in concn.  
of  $10^{-4}$ – $10^{-5}$ , DL-alanine, DL-phenylalanine, DL-isoleucine, cysteine,  
and methionine stimulated the phagocytic activity of surviving  
leucocytes tested on suspensions of *Staph. aur.* or *Escherichia typhi*.  
The possible rôle of SH groups is discussed. (German)

V. D. EISEN

Sos J.

The influence of rations deficient in methionine and lysine on conditioned reflex activity in white rats. P. Węlar, J.

5

*red* Sós, T. Cati, G. Karmos, and J. Rigó (Inst. Pathol. Physiol., Univ. Budapest, Hungary). *Voprosy Pitanija* 15, No. 1, 13-21(1956).—Results are presented which indicate that not only protein-deficient rations, but also the rations deficient in methionine and lysine, cause serious disturbances in the higher nervous system; the deficiency of lysine affects in the first place the normal excitability of the cerebrum. Histological abnormalities have been found in the tissues of liver, pancreas, and kidneys following the feeding of methionine- and lysine-deficient diets. After 5 weeks feeding of a full-nutrient diet to the exptl. animals the conditioned reflex activity was not entirely restored, while the body wt. and the functioning of the internal organs became normal again. E. Wierbicki

J. J. J.  
LUDANY, György; PERENYI, László; SOS, József; VAJDA, Gyula.

Effect of amino acids on the bacteria phagocytosis of leukocytes,  
II. Kísérletes orvostud. 8 no.1:98-105 1956.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Kísérleti Intézete.

(AMINO ACIDS, eff.

on bact. phagocytosis of leukocytes of rats in vitro (Hun))

(PHAGOCYTOSIS, eff. of drugs on

amino acids, on bact. phagocytosis of leukocytes of rats  
in vitro (Hun))

(LEUKOCYTES

phagocytosis of bact., eff. of amino acids in rats in  
vitro (Hun))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.2 Vol.1G/6 Phy.Biochem. June 57

2728. SÓS J., CSALAY L., FEHÉR I., KEMÉNY T., PERÉNYI L. and WEISZ P. Orvostud. Egyetem. Kórélettani Int., Budapesti. \*Glutaminsav antimetabolitjaival végzett vizsgálatok. Studies on antimetabolites of glutamic acid KISÉRL. ORVOSTUD 1956, 8/4 (380-390) Graphs 3 Tables 6 Illus. 2

(*p*-Nitrobenzoyl)glutamic acid (I) is an antimetabolite of glutamic acid (II) for *L. casei*. In chronic experiments on rats, 200 mg. per day of I orally caused inflammatory changes in the lungs with formation of pseudotubercles. Slight degenerative changes in liver, pancreas and kidney were also seen. In acute experiments, I caused disturbances of cerebral cortical function which could be assessed by means of conditioned reflexes. 2-Mercaptopropionic acid disulphide (III) can be regarded as an antagonist of II, methionine, cystine and cysteine in microbiological experiments. In rats, chronic administration of III (150 mg. per day orally) caused severe damage to liver and pancreas. Methionine sulphoxide had little effect in microbiological experiments; in rats it showed pathogenic activity. 3-Mercaptopyruvic acid disulphide behaved as an antimetabolite in microbiological experiments, while 2-pyrrolidone-5-carboxylic acid and *N*(*p*-toluenesulphonyl)-*L*-glutaminy-*L*-asparagine were inactive.

SOS, Jozsef; CSALAY, Laszlo; KEMENY, Tibor; HARMOS, Gyorgy; PERENYI, Laszlo;  
Technikai asszisztensek: Schnell, Maria es Jona, Margit.

Studies on the aspartic acid antagonism of 2-thio-5-acetylhydantoin.  
Kiserletes orvostud. 8 no.4:390-397 July 56.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Korelettani Intezete.  
(ASPARTIC ACID, antag.  
2-thio-5-acetylhydantoin (Hun))  
(HYDANTOINS, eff.  
2-thio-5-acetylhydantoin, aspartic acid antag. & inj. eff.  
(Hun))

SOS, J.

Investigations into the antiaspartic acid effect of 2-thiohydantoin-5-acetic acid. J. SOS, L. Csáky, T. Kemény, G. Harmos, L. Ferényi, M. Schenck, and M. Jóna (Univ. Med. School, Budapest). *Acta Physiol. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 10, 397-405 (1956) (in English).—2-Thiohydantoin-5-acetic acid (I) inhibits the growth and blocks lactic acid production in cultures of *Lactobacillus casei*. This inhibition was almost completely prevented by both asparagine and aspartic acid. I inhibited the metabolism of aspartic acid. When given intravenously, I was pathogenic in the rat and dog, inducing changes in the liver and pancreas. Since thiourea (II), split off from I, also produced minor changes, only the difference between the actions of I and II was considered as an antimetabolite effect. Rachel Brown

7

Med

Int. Pathophysiology

HUNGARY / Pharmacology and Toxicology--Chemotherapeutic V-6  
Preparations

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol, No 23, 1958, 107388

Author : Sos, J., Csalay, L., Feher, I., Kemeny, T.,  
Perenyi, L., Weisz, P.

Inst : Hungarian AS

Title : The Study of the Antimetabolites of Glutamic Acid

Orig Pub: Acta physiol. Acad. sci. hung., 1956, 10, No 2-4,  
407-420

Abstract: The effect of six dicarbenic acids of the supposed  
antimetabolites of glutamic acid (GA) on the growth  
of strains of Lactobacillus casei sensitive to the  
lack of GA, and rats was studied. Paranitrobenzoyl  
glutaminic acid (I), disulfide  $\alpha$ -thiopropionic acid

Card 1/3

HUNGARY / Pharmacology and Toxicology--Chemotherapeutic V-6  
Preparations

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol, No 23, 1958, 107388

(II), disulfide  $\beta$ -thiopyruvate (III), and menthi-  
online sulfoxide (MS) depressed the growth of L.  
casei (MS acted weakly), and I, II, and III also  
influenced the growth of Enterococcus A. GA eli-  
minated the growth of I, II, and III. The de-  
pressing effect of II on L. casei was weakened by  
cysteine, cystine, and methionine, and the action  
of III by cysteine. Lactamide of glutamic acid  
(2-pyrrolidone-5-carbonic acid) and tosylglutaminy-  
l-aspartic acid (N-n-toluolsulfonyl-1-glutaminy-  
l-asparagine) had no influence on the growth of L.  
casei. In experiments on rats, the action of I,  
II, and IV was tested. I depressed the growth of  
animals. GA did not eliminate this depression  
and even increased it. Under the influence of I,

Card 2/3



✓ The effect of dietary sodium-potassium relations on the experimental renal and neurogenic hypertension of the rat. I. Bach, M. Handel, and J. Sós (Univ. Med. School Budapest). *Acta Physiol. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 10, 437-43 (1956) (in English).—In rats with exptl. renal or neurogenic hypertension the elevation of blood pressure occurring on changing the dietary Na/K ratio has been examd. A shift in the ratio at the expense of Na, although not capable of preventing the development of hypertension, moderated the rise in blood pressure. The inhibitory effect of a high-K diet (Na 6 mg., K 91 mg. daily) was more marked in renal than in neurogenic hypertension. A slight elevation of blood pressure was demonstrated in intact rats on a low-K diet (Na 83 mg., K 45 mg. daily). Rachel Brown

3

VEYS, P.; SHOSH, I.; GATI, T.; KHARMOSH, D.; RIGO, Ya.

Effect of a methionine and lysine deficiency in diet on conditioned reflex activity in white rats. Vop. pit 15 no.1:15-21 Ja-F '56  
(MLRA 9:4)

1. Iz Instituta patologicheskoy fiziologii (dir.-prof. Yozhef Shosh) Budapeshtskogo Universiteta.

(LYSINE, deficiency,

exper., eff. on conditioned reflex action in white rats)

(METHIONINE, deficiency,

exper., eff. on conditioned reflex action in white rats)

(REFLEX, CONDITIONED,

eff. of lysine & methionine defic. diets in white rats)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec. 17 Vol. 3/9 Public Health Sept. 57

2895. SÓS J., SZABÓ G. and RAKSANYI A. Med. Univ. and State Inst. of Hyg.  
and Dept. of Publ. Hlth and Epidemiol., Min. of Hlth, Budapest, Hung.

" Endemic goitre and its prevention in Hungary BULL.

WLD HLTH ORG. 1956, 15/1-2 (317-327) Tables 1 Illus. 3

In Hungary over 400,000 persons suffer from goitre or other thyroid disorders,

2875

which are endemic in about 20% of the country, although only 8% of the affected areas are mountainous. Research into the proper level of iodization for salt was conducted on about 9000 persons, and it was decided to use 10 mg. KI per kg. of salt. In 1949, the use of iodized salt was made compulsory in areas where the frequency of goitre among schoolboys 6-10 years of age was 10% or higher or where signs of physical and mental degeneration were frequent. In other areas, the use of iodized salt was optional. Over six years, a significant improvement has occurred in most of the areas with compulsory iodization. Where there has been no significant improvement more detailed aetiological studies are necessary: this can only be done by introducing a more local system of control with goitre subcentres, and work on these lines has already begun.

000, 0.  
  
Jozsef Kiraly's A pajzsmirigy sebeszete (Surgery of the Thyroid Gland); a book review, p. 195, NEQEGESZSEGUGYI, (Egeszsegugyi Miniszterium) Budapest, Vol. 37, No. 7, July 1956

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress,  
Vol. 5, No. 11, November 1956

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.2 Vol.10/10 Phy.Biochem. Oct 57

SÓS J.

4466. SÓS J., CSALAY L., FEHÉR I., GÁTI T., HARMOS G., KEMENY T. and PERÉNYI L. Patho-physiol. Inst., Med. Univ., Budapest. \* Untersuchung der Antiaminosäurewirkung des  $\alpha$ -Thiopropionsäuredisulfids. Anti-amino-acid action of  $\alpha$ -thiopropionic acid disulphide SCHWEIZ. MED. WSCHR. 1956, 86/suppl. 37 (1077-1079) Graphs 2 Tables 2 Illus. 1  $\alpha$ -Thiopropionic acid is a cysteine antagonist for L. casei cultures.  $\alpha$ -Thiopropionic acid disulphide (I) has been shown in similar experiments to be an antagonist of cystine, cysteine, methionine and glutamic acid. Its inhibitory effect can be abolished by any one of these substances. In rat experiments, the toxic action of I was manifested in hepatic, renal and pancreatic damage and further in anaemia, hypoproteinaemia and neurological signs. I also has inhibitory actions on the germination of seeds and on the viability of tetrahymenae.

565 J

1769. Antiamino-acid action of  $\alpha$ -thiopropionic acid disulphide.  
 J. Sós, L. Csálay, I. Fehér, T. Gáti, G. Harmos, T. Kemény, and  
 L. Perényi. *Schweiz. med. Wschr.*, 1956, 80, 1077-1079 (Patho-  
 physiol. Inst. med. Univ., Budapest, Hungary).— $\alpha$ -Thiopropionic  
 acid disulphide acts as a cysteine antagonist in *Lactobacillus casei*  
 cultures. It has also been shown to antagonise cystine, methionine,  
 and glutamic acid. In rats it produces toxic damage in the liver,  
 kidney, and pancreas and also anaemia, hypoproteinaemia, and  
 neurological symptoms. It has an inhibitory action on the develop-  
 ment of plant seeds. (German)

G. W. CAMBRIDGE

Med

SOS JOSEF

*Med.* Characteristic symptoms of isoleucine, lysine, and methionine deficiency in rats and dogs. Josef Sós and Tibor Kemény (Med. Sci. Univ., Budapest). *Arch. Pathol. Anat. u. Physiol.* 328, 421-8 (1956).—Male albino rats weighing 70–100 g. and dogs weighing 4 kg. were placed on appropriate diets which provided only 10–15% of the normally required methionine or 30% of isoleucine or lysine. Methionine deficiency caused an acute disease, with the pancreas hardest hit. A deficiency of either isoleucine or lysine caused a more chronic and less severe disease, with the kidney most affected by lack of the former and the nervous system and liver by lack of the latter amino acid. Erich Hirschberg

2



EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.3 Vol.12/5 Endocrinology May 1958

Sós J.

895. EFFECT OF PROTEIN AND METHIONINE DEFICIENCY ON THYROID FUNCTION - Fehérje- és metionin-hiány hatása a pajzsmirigy aktivitására - Sós J., Szabó G., Horváth G.K. and Kemény T. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Kórélettani Intézete és Országos Közegészségügyi Intézet, Budapest - KISÉRL. ORVOSTUD. 1957, 9/4 (406-411) Tables 1 Illus. 4

A protein- and methionine-deficient diet causes changes in thyroid histology and <sup>131</sup>I metabolism in rats. The results of studies on thyroid function were equivocal. (III, 2)

SOS, Jozsef, dr.

~~SOS, Jozsef, dr.~~  
Hogyes as scientist, teacher, and educator. Orv. hetil.  
98 no.7-8:175-178 24 Feb 57.

(BIOGRAPHIES  
Hogyes, Endre (Hun))

SOS, Jozsef

Role of environmental factors in pathological processes. Orv. hetil  
98 no.50-51:1367-1372 15-22 Dec 57.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Korelettani Intézetének (igazgató:  
Sós József dr. egyet. tanár) közleménye.

(DISEASE, etiol. & pathogen.

indust. chem. products (Hun))

(CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

health hazards of indust. chem. products (Hun))

SOS, J.; CSALAY, L.; GATI, T.; KEMENY, T.; KERTAI, P.; NAGY, E.; PERENY, L.;  
SZABO, G., Technikai Asszisztensek: SCHNELL, M.; JONA, M.

Antityrosine compounds. Kiserletes orvostud 9 no.5-6:570-574 Oct-Dec  
58.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Korelettani Intezete es Orszagos  
Kozegeszsegugy Intezet.

(TYROSINE, antag.

eff. on *Lactobacillus casei* & rat organs (Hun))

(*LACTOBACILLUS*, eff. of drugs on

tyrosine antag. on *Lactobacillus casei* (Hun))

KERTAI-PAL, Sandor; NAGY, Janos; SOS, Jozsef

Effect of tyrosine antimetabolites on iodine-131 binding of the thyroid.  
Kiserletes orvostud 9 no.5-6:575-580 Oct-Dec 58.

1. Korelettani Intezet es Orvosi-Fizikai Intezet Budapest.

(TYROSINE, antag.

eff. on iodine uptake in rat thyroids (Hun))

(THYROID GLAND, eff. of drugs on

tyrosine antag. on iodine uptake in rats (Hun))

(IODINE, metab.

thyroid, eff. of tyrosine antag. on uptake in rats (Hun))

865  
GATI, T.; SOS, J.; HIDEG, J. (mit der technischen Assistenz von M. Jona)

Effect of tryptophan deficiency on experimental neurogenic and renal hypertonia in rats. Acta physiol. hung. 13 no.4:375-379 1958.

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\*



HUNGARY

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at the same time the number of juxtaglomerular complexes  
decreased as demonstrated by histological methods. Since the  
latter is considered to be the anatomical substrate of renin,  
the results of the biological titration and the histological  
study are in harmony. It is possible that this phenomenon is  
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